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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/599,813	06/21/2000	Adriana Ardeleanu	MSI-583US	7153
22801	7590	05/05/2006	EXAMINER	
LEE & HAYES PLLC 421 W RIVERSIDE AVENUE SUITE 500 SPOKANE, WA 99201			TRAN, QUOC A	
			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
			2176	

DATE MAILED: 05/05/2006

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary

Application No.

09/599,813

Applicant(s)

ARDELEANU ET AL.

Examiner

Quoc A. Tran

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-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --
Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 22 February 2006.
2a) ☒ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☐ This action is non-final.
3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-45 is/are pending in the application.
4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-45 is/are rejected.
7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- 1) ☐ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
3) ☒ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date 2/23/2006.
4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____.
5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
6) ☐ Other: _____.

DETAILED ACTION

1. This action is responsive to Amendment filed on 02/22/2005, to the original application filed 06/21/2000.
2. Claims 1-45 are currently pending in this application. Claims 1, 10, 20, 27, 35, and 39 are independent claims.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

3. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

4. **Claims 1-4, 7-10, 13-16 and 18-19** rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over ELO et al. US 20030204814A1 filed 09/27/1999 (hereinafter ELO), in view of Moore et al. US 2001/0056429 A1 - provisional Application No. 60/191,662 filed 03/23/2000 (hereinafter Moore).

In regard to independent claim 1, rendering a DHTML document from an XML document (as taught by ELO at page 1 paragraphs [0006]-[0016], also see Fig. 1-3, disclosed a system and method for automatically creating and constructing interactive and dynamic presentations of contents, in another words the final HTML file is created ready for input into a dynamic presentation from the combined of The XML and XSL style sheets. It should be

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understood that other object oriented, interpretive run-time programs, may be substituted for Java including DHTML or other proprietary implementations, which take parameterized input).

ELO does not explicitly teach, **using at least one XSLT transformation (XSL-T); and presenting a user interface based, at least in part, on the XSL-T that was used to render the DHTML document**, however (as taught by Moore at page 18, paragraph [0291], disclosed many alternatives to HTML as a presentation language are possible, including DHTML (Dynamic HTML), XHTML (Extensible HTML), RDF, PDF, etc. Moreover, many alternatives to XSLT as a presentation mechanism are possible. In general, the presentation mechanism should be able to map a representation of a collection or a data object (e.g., an XML DTD) into a presentation language such as HTML, and XSLT, as a scripting language, is a good choice).

It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify teachings of Moore into Elo to provide a way, wherein using at least one XSLT transformation (XSL-T); and presenting a user interface based, at least in part, on the XSL-T that was used to render the DHTML document. One of the ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to modify this combination for enabling the user, at an indefinite point in time in the future to manipulate data/document infrastructure independently and not limit to any state or quality of being independent of a particular storage or computing platform or implementation or at most limited to only a generic class of storage or computing platforms or implementations (as taught by Moore at page 1, paragraph [0006] through [0008]).

In regard to independent claim 10, incorporate substantially similar subject matter as cited in claim 1 above, and in further view of the following, and is similarly rejected along the same rationale,

rendering a user interface sufficient to enable a user to interact with a DHTML view (as taught by ELO at page 1 paragraphs [0006]-[0016], also see Fig. 1-3, disclosed a system and method for automatically creating and constructing interactive and dynamic presentations of contents in another words the final HTML file is created ready for input into a dynamic presentation from the combined of The XML and XSL style sheets. It should be understood that other object oriented, interpretive run-time programs, may be substituted for Java including DHTML or other proprietary implementations, which take parameterized input).

In regard to dependent claim 2, automatically presenting the user interfaces (as taught by ELO at page 1, paragraph [0007]).

In regard to dependent claim 3, the user interface comprises a context block (as taught by ELO at page 3, paragraphs [0035].

In regard to dependent claim 4, the user interface comprises an in-document user interface (as taught by ELO at page 1, paragraphs [0006]-[0009]).

In regard to dependent claim 7, the presenting deciding which user interface to present from a number of user interfaces (as taught by ELO at page 1, paragraphs [0006]-[0009]).

In regard to dependent claim 8, incorporate substantially similar subject matter as cited in claim 1 above, and in further view of the following, and is similarly rejected along the same rationale,

and presenting a user interface based on the ascertained user's actions (as taught by ELO at page 1, paragraphs [0006]-[0009]).

In regard to dependent claim 9, is directed to a computer-readable media for performing the method of claim 1, and is similarly rejected under the same rationale.

In regard to dependent claim 13, incorporate substantially similar subject matter as cited in claim 7 above, and is similarly rejected along the same rationale.

In regard to dependent claim 14, incorporate substantially similar subject matter as cited in claims 7-8 above, and is similarly rejected along the same rationale.

In regard to dependent claim 15, incorporate substantially similar subject matter as cited in claim 1 above, and is similarly rejected along the same rationale.

In regard to dependent claims 16, and 18, incorporate substantially similar subject matter as cited in claim 4 above, and are similarly rejected along the same rationale.

In regard to dependent claim 19, is directed to a computer-readable media for performing the method of claim 10, and is similarly rejected under the same rationale.

5. **Claims 11-12, 20-21 and 23-26** rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over ELO et al. US 20030204814A1 filed 09/27/1999 (hereinafter ELO), in view of Moore et al. US No. 2001/0056429 A1 - provisional Application No. 60/191,662 filed 03/23/2000 (hereinafter Moore), further in view of Lemmons et al. US 20030051243A1- Continuation of 09/227,358 filed 01/08/1999 (hereinafter Lemmons).

In regard to independent claim 20, incorporate substantially similar subject matter as cited in claims 1 and 10 above, and in further view of the following, and is similarly rejected along the same rationale,

ELO and Moore do not explicitly teach, **determining, based upon the corresponding selection in an XML document, a corresponding portion of an XML schema**, however (Lemmons at page 1 paragraph [0013] through page 4 paragraph [0044], discloses a user controls for operation of personal computer television (PC/TV) or any suitable arrangement, wherein display elements may have a set of associated attributes such as display element style, layout information (e.g., font size, font type, color, screen coordinates, etc.), actions associated with the display element, or any other suitable attribute and selected using the markup language documents. The markup language used may be any suitable markup language or system of marking up, or tagging, a document (e.g., text file) so that the document indicates user display screen layout and styling and program guide functionality. For example, the markup language document may contain HyperText Markup Language (HTML), Dynamic HyperText Markup language (DHTML), or Extensible Markup Language (XML) code. The program guide is programmed to interpret the markup language documents and generate the display screens and provide program guide functionality according to the documents,

determining, based upon XML schema portion, one or more types of action that can be under taken, however (Lemmons at page 1 paragraph [0013] through page 4 paragraph [0044], discloses a user controls for operation of personal computer television (PC/TV) or any suitable arrangement, wherein display elements may have a set of associated attributes such as display element style, layout information (e.g., font size, font type, color, screen coordinates,

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etc.), actions associated with the display element, or any other suitable attribute and selected using the markup language documents. The markup language used may be any suitable markup language or system of marking up, or tagging, a document (e.g., text file) so that the document indicates user display screen layout and styling and program guide functionality. For example, the markup language document may contain HyperText Markup Language (HTML), Dynamic HyperText Markup language (DHTML), or Extensible Markup Language (XML) code. The program guide is programmed to interpret the markup language documents and generate the display screens and provide program guide functionality according to the documents and Program guide display elements (XML document) may have a set of associated attributes wherein actions associated with the display element, or any other suitable attribute,

producing one or more operations that can be under taken for various determined action types, however (Lemmons at page 1 paragraph [0013] through page 4 paragraph [0044], discloses a user controls for operation of personal computer television (PC/TV) or any suitable arrangement, wherein display elements may have a set of associated attributes such as display element style, layout information (e.g., font size, font type, color, screen coordinates, etc.), actions associated with the display element, or any other suitable attribute and selected using the markup language documents. The markup language used may be any suitable markup language or system of marking up, or tagging, a document (e.g., text file) so that the document indicates user display screen layout and styling and program guide functionality. For example, the markup language document may contain HyperText Markup Language (HTML), Dynamic HyperText Markup language (DHTML), or Extensible Markup Language (XML) code. The program guide is programmed to interpret the markup language documents and generate the

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display screens and provide program guide functionality according to the documents and Program guide display elements (XML document) may have a set of associated attributes wherein actions associated with the display element, or any other suitable attribute.

It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify teachings of Moore into ELO to provide a way, wherein using at least one XSLT transformation (XSL-T); and presenting a user interface based, at least in part, on the XSL-T that was used to render the DHTML document, further to include a means of determining, based upon the selection, a corresponding selection in an XML document and based upon XML schema portion, and producing one or more operations that can be under taken for various determined action types of Lemmons' teaching. One of the ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to modify this combination for enabling the user, at an indefinite point in time in the future to manipulate data/document infrastructure independently and not limit to any state or quality of being independent of a particular storage or computing platform or implementation or at most limited to only a generic class of storage or computing platforms or implementations (as taught by Moore at page 1, paragraph [0006] through [0008]).

In regard to dependent claims 11-12, incorporate substantially similar subject matter as cited in claims 1 and 20 above, and is similarly rejected along the same rationale.

In regard to dependent claim 21, wherein the making of the selection comprises a cursor to a particular area within a document, however (as taught by Lemmons at page 3, paragraphs [0037]-[0038], i.e. User interface may be a pointing device, wireless remote control, keyboard, touch-pad, voice recognition system, or any other suitable user input device) Examiner read the above in the broadest reasonable interpretation to the claim limitation, wherein o **cursor**

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would have been an obvious inherent of location of pointed to by a user interface (e.g. pointing device) to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made.

It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify teachings of Moore into ELO to provide a way, wherein using at least one XSLT transformation (XSL-T); and presenting a user interface based, at least in part, on the XSL-T that was used to render the DHTML document, further to include a means of making of the selection comprises a cursor to a particular area within a document of Lemmons' teaching. One of the ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to modify this combination for enabling the user, at an indefinite point in time in the future to manipulate data/document infrastructure independently and not limit to any state or quality of being independent of a particular storage or computing platform or implementation or at most limited to only a generic class of storage or computing platforms or implementations (as taught by Moore at page 1, paragraph [0006] through [0008]).

In regard to dependent claim 23, incorporate substantially similar subject matter as cited in claim 7 above, and is similarly rejected along the same rationale.

In regard to dependent claim 24, incorporate substantially similar subject matter as cited in claim 8 above, and is similarly rejected along the same rationale.

In regard to dependent claim 25, incorporate substantially similar subject matter as cited in claim 2 above, and is similarly rejected along the same rationale.

In regard to dependent claim 26, is directed to a computer-readable media for performing the method of claim 20, and is similarly rejected under the same rationale.

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6. **Claims 5-6, 17, 22, 27-31, 33-35 and 37-45** rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over ELO et al. US 20030204814A1 filed 09/27/1999 (hereinafter ELO), in view of Moore et al. US Pub No. 2001/0056429 A1 - provisional Application No. 60/191,662 filed 03/23/2000 (hereinafter Moore), further in view of Fisher et al. US 20040205473A1-Provisional 60/177,657 filed 01/27/2000 (hereinafter Fisher).

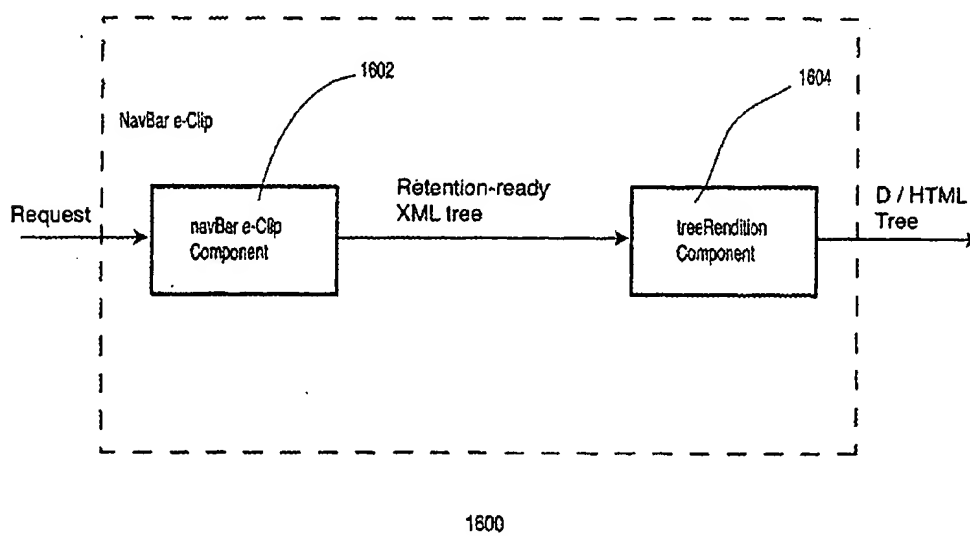
In regard to independent claim 27, incorporate substantially similar subject matter as cited in claims 1 and 20 above, and in further view of the following, and is similarly rejected along the same rationale,

ELO, Moore and Lemmons do not explicitly teach, **define one or more crystals which contain one or more behaviors for transforming an XML document into DHTML view**, however (Fisher at page 3 paragraph [0043] through page 21 paragraph [0317], also see Fig. 15-18, discloses an interface for communicating between said portal and said user via a browser on a network, wherein The portal server 105 is responsible for displaying HTML pages that are either static or dynamic. Referring to Fig. 16 and 17 illustrating a Navbar component 1602, TreeRendition component 1604 and CSS/DHTML such that the tree rendition component, TreePendition, extends PortalComponent and expects XML documents conforming to a Tree Rendition DTD as its request data. Based on a user agent HTTP header and portal settings, an HTML rendition of the tree is returned. It is possible that TreeRendition could return many HTML renditions optimized for differing browsers, versions, platforms and portal themes. The priority is delivering a generic HTML rendition (HTML 3.2 or the like) that provides excellent browser reach and a CSS/DHTML offering (Internet Explorer 4 or 5, or the

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like). Also (see Page 19 paragraphs [0286]-[0291] FIG. 15, discloses session manger and navigation bar, whereby all portal resources are accessed (e.g. navbar e-clip) the navbar e-clip enriches data in order to more fully describe the rendition and behavior associated with the data in the context of the portal. This includes the assignment of icons and custom URLs to nodes in the tree of known types. The navbar e-clip organizes all the data it has gathered into a single hierarchy and presents the hierarchy as an HTML document. Multiple renditions may be required depending on browser requirements and user interface design.

Figure 16



Examiner read the above in the broadest reasonable interpretation to the claim limitation, wherein one or more crystals would have been an obvious variant of he navbar e-clip enriches data in order to more fully describe the rendition and behavior associated with the data in the context of the portal and gathered into a single hierarchy and presents the hierarchy as an HTML document to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made.

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It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify teachings of Moore into ELO to provide a way, wherein using at least one XSLT transformation (XSL-T); and presenting a user interface based, at least in part, on the XSL-T that was used to render the DHTML document, further to include a means of determining, based upon the selection, a corresponding selection in an XML document and based upon XML schema portion, and producing one or more operations that can be under taken for various determined action types of Lemmons' teaching, further to include a means of define one or more crystals which contain one or more behaviors for transforming an XML document into DHTML view of Fisher's teaching. One of the ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to modify this combination for enabling the user, at an indefinite point in time in the future to manipulate data/document infrastructure independently and not limit to any state or quality of being independent of a particular storage or computing platform or implementation or at most limited to only a generic class of storage or computing platforms or implementations (as taught by Moore at page 1, paragraph [0006] through [0008]).

In regard to independent claims 35 and 39, incorporate substantially similar subject matter as cited in claims 1, 20 and 27 above, and in further view of the following, and are similarly rejected along the same rationale,

DHTML view associated with the at least one DHTML tag, (as taught by ELO at page 2 paragraph [0024], i.e. in Step 4, the process determines the images to display in the final dynamic presentation and adds the information to the document object to contain all element and attribute tags needed by the XSL style sheets in step 6 to generate the final dynamic presentation in HTML file in step 7. The document object representing the article with proper name tags and

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corresponding image attributes are received at Step 4 and the output is a final document object consisting of articles with all elements and attribute tags necessary for XSL style sheets) Examiner read the above in the broadest reasonable interpretation to the claim limitation, wherein DHTML view and DHTML tag would have been an obvious variant of display in the final dynamic presentation and adds the information to the document object to contain all element and attribute tags needed by the XSL style sheets in step 6 to generate the final dynamic presentation in HTML file in step 7. The document object representing the article with proper name tags and corresponding image attributes are received at Step 4 and the output is a final document object consisting of articles with all elements and attribute tags necessary for XSL style sheets to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made.

In regard to dependent claim 40, incorporate substantially similar subject matter as cited in claim 1 and 39 above, and in further view of the following, and are similarly rejected along the same rationale,

data shape-dependent (as taught by ELO at page 2 paragraph [0024], i.e. in Step 4, the process determines the images to display in the final dynamic presentation and adds the information to the document object to contain all element and attribute tags needed by the XSL style sheets in step 6 to generate the final dynamic presentation in HTML file in step 7. The document object representing the article with proper name tags and corresponding image attributes are received at Step 4 and the output is a final document object consisting of articles with all elements and attribute tags necessary for XSL style sheets) Examiner read the above in the broadest reasonable interpretation to the claim limitation, wherein data shape-dependent would have been an obvious variant of display in the final dynamic presentation and adds the

information to the document object to contain all element and attribute tags needed by the XSL style sheets in step 6 to generate the final dynamic presentation in HTML file in step 7. The document object representing the article with proper name tags and corresponding image attributes are received at Step 4 and the output is a final document object consisting of articles with all elements and attribute tags necessary for XSL style sheets to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made.

In regard to dependent claim 41, incorporate substantially similar subject matter as cited in claims 1 and 40 above, and is similarly rejected along the same rationale.

In regard to dependent claim 42, incorporate substantially similar subject matter as cited in claims 1 and 40 above, and further view of the following, and is similarly rejected along the same rationale,

behaviors are independent of any xml schema, however (Fisher at page 7 paragraph [00126], i.e. several components generate independent results involving different network operations, it will be advantageous to execute these components in parallel to improve overall e-Clip performance. The following e-Clip example shows three components that are executed in parallel on separate threads of execution) Examiner read the above in the broadest reasonable interpretation to the claim limitation, wherein behaviors are independent, would have been an obvious variant of components generate independent results and execute these components in parallel, to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made.

It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify teachings of Moore into ELO to provide a way, wherein using at least one XSLT transformation (XSL-T); and presenting a user interface based, at least in part,

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on the XSL-T that was used to render the DHTML document, further to include a means of determining, based upon the selection, a corresponding selection in an XML document and based upon XML schema portion, and producing one or more operations that can be under taken for various determined action types of Lemmons' teaching, further to include a means of behaviors are independent of any xml schema of Fisher's teaching. One of the ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to modify this combination for enabling the user, at an indefinite point in time in the future to manipulate data/document infrastructure independently and not limit to any state or quality of being independent of a particular storage or computing platform or implementation or at most limited to only a generic class of storage or computing platforms or implementations (as taught by Moore at page 1, paragraph [0006] through [0008]).

In regard to dependent claim 43, incorporate substantially similar subject matter as cited in claims 1 and 40 above, and further view of the following, and is similarly rejected along the same rationale,

behaviors are independent of data values, however (Fisher at page 7 paragraph [00126], i.e. several components generate independent results involving different network operations, it will be advantageous to execute these components in parallel to improve overall e-Clip performance. The following e-Clip example shows three components that are executed in parallel on separate threads of execution) Examiner read the above in the broadest reasonable interpretation to the claim limitation, wherein behaviors are independent, would have been an obvious variant of components generate independent results and execute these components in parallel, to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made.

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It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify teachings of Moore into ELO to provide a way, wherein using at least one XSLT transformation (XSL-T); and presenting a user interface based, at least in part, on the XSL-T that was used to render the DHTML document, further to include a means of determining, based upon the selection, a corresponding selection in an XML document and based upon XML schema portion, and producing one or more operations that can be under taken for various determined action types of Lemmons' teaching, further to include a means of behaviors are independent of data values of Fisher's teaching. One of the ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to modify this combination for enabling the user, at an indefinite point in time in the future to manipulate data/document infrastructure independently and not limit to any state or quality of being independent of a particular storage or computing platform or implementation or at most limited to only a generic class of storage or computing platforms or implementations (as taught by Moore at page 1, paragraph [0006] through [0008]).

In regard to dependent claim 44, incorporate substantially similar subject matter as cited in claims 42-43 above, and is similarly rejected along the same rationale.

In regard to independent claim 45, is directed to a computer-readable media for performing the method of claims 1, 40, 42, and is similarly rejected under the same rationale.

In regard to dependent claim 28, incorporate substantially similar subject matter as cited in claim 40 above, and is similarly rejected along the same rationale.

In regard to dependent claim 29, incorporate substantially similar subject matter as cited in claim 41 above, and is similarly rejected along the same rationale.

In regard to dependent claim 30, incorporate substantially similar subject matter as cited in claim 42 above, and is similarly rejected along the same rationale.

In regard to dependent claim 31, incorporate substantially similar subject matter as cited in claim 42 above, and is similarly rejected along the same rationale.

In regard to dependent claim 33, wherein the crystals are reusable across different XML documents (as taught by Moore at page 14, paragraph [0240], provided the one or more transformations, wherein included in the archive can be any of the transformations t.sub.1, t.sub.3, t.sub.4, t.sub.5 and so on).

It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify teachings of Elo and Moore teaching wherein using at least one XSLT transformation (XSL-T); and presenting a user interface based, at least in part, on the XSL-T that was used to render the DHTML document, further to include a means of determining, based upon the selection, a corresponding selection in an XML document and based upon XML schema portion, and producing one or more operations that can be under taken for various determined action types of Lemmons' teaching, further to include a means of define one or more crystals which contain one or more behaviors for transforming an XML document into DHTML view of Fisher's teaching, further to include a means of reuse the crystals across different XML documents of Moore teaching. One of the ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to modify this combination for enabling the user, at an indefinite point in time in the future to manipulate data/document infrastructure independently and not limit to any state or quality of being independent of a particular storage or computing platform or implementation or

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at most limited to only a generic class of storage or computing platforms or implementations (as taught by Moore at page 1, paragraph [0006] through [0008]).

In regard to dependent claim 34, is directed to a computer-readable media for performing the method of claim 27, and is similarly rejected under the same rationale.

In regard to dependent claim 37, is directed to a computer-readable media for performing the method of claim 40, and is similarly rejected under the same rationale.

In regard to dependent claim 38, is directed to a computer-readable media for performing the method of claim 42, and is similarly rejected under the same rationale.

In regard to dependent claim 5, the user interface comprises an accelerator however (Fisher at page 21 paragraph [0312], provides the navbar component with concurrent requests for data and synchronized XML tree updates, conditional loading of requests to data access components, and preservation of the navbar state information while data access components are executing) Examiner read the above in the broadest reasonable interpretation to the claim limitation, wherein an accelerator would have been an obvious variant of conditional loading of requests to data access components to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made.

It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify teachings of Moore into ELO to provide a way, wherein using at least one XSLT transformation (XSL-T); and presenting a user interface based, at least in part, on the XSL-T that was used to render the DHTML document, further to include a means of determining, based upon the selection, a corresponding selection in an XML document and based upon XML schema portion, and producing one or more operations that can be under taken for

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various determined action types of Lemmons' teaching, further to include an accelerator of Fisher's teaching. One of the ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to modify this combination for enabling the user, at an indefinite point in time in the future to manipulate data/document infrastructure independently and not limit to any state or quality of being independent of a particular storage or computing platform or implementation or at most limited to only a generic class of storage or computing platforms or implementations (as taught by Moore at page 1, paragraph [0006] through [0008]).

In regard to dependent claim 6, incorporate substantially similar subject matter as cited in claims 3-5 above, and is similarly rejected along the same rationale.

In regard to dependent claim 17, incorporate substantially similar subject matter as cited in claim 5 above, and is similarly rejected along the same rationale.

In regard to dependent claim 22, incorporate substantially similar subject matter as cited in claim 6 above, and is similarly rejected along the same rationale.

7. **Claims 32 and 36 rejected** under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over ELO et al. US 20030204814A1 filed 09/27/1999 (hereinafter ELO), in view of Moore et al. US Pub No. 2001/0056429 A1 - provisional Application No. 60/191,662 filed 03/23/2000 (hereinafter Moore), further in view of Fisher et al. US 20040205473A1- Provisional 60/177,657 filed 01/27/2000 (hereinafter Fisher), and in further view of Kutay et al. US Pub No. 2002/0026461 A1 issued 02/28/2002 filed 06/05/2001 provisional Application No. 60/209,713 filed 06/05/2000 (hereinafter Kutay).

In regard to dependent claim 32, Elo, Moore, Lemmons and Fisher do not explicitly teach,

behavior are implemented as binary code, however, (as taught by Kutay at page 4, paragraph [0067], disclosed condition components, wherein representation in binary decision processing).

It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify teachings of ELO and Moore, using at least one XSLT transformation (XSL-T); and presenting a user interface based, at least in part, on the XSL-T that was used to render the DHTML document, further to include a means of determining, based upon the selection, a corresponding selection in an XML document and based upon XML schema portion, and producing one or more operations that can be under taken for various determined action types of Lemmons' teaching, further to include a means of define one or more crystals which contain one or more behaviors for transforming an XML document into DHTML view of Fisher's teaching and further to include the behavior are implemented as binary code of Kutay' teaching . One of the ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to modify this combination for enabling the user, at an indefinite point in time in the future to manipulate data/document infrastructure independently and not limit to any state or quality of being independent of a particular storage or computing platform or implementation or at most limited to only a generic class of storage or computing platforms or implementations (as taught by Moore at page 1, paragraph [0006] through [0008]).

In regard to dependent claim 36, is directed to a computer-readable media for performing the method of claim 32, and is similarly rejected under the same rationale.

Response to Arguments

8. For more support to the above rejection, the examiner respectfully re-introducing the prior art of records as following:

Elo discloses a dynamically interactive publication for display to plurality of viewers at plurality terminals, that rendering DHTML document from XML <http://www.w3org/XML> complying.

Moore discloses many alternatives to HTML as a presentation language are possible, including DHTML (Dynamic HTML), XHTML (Extensible HTML), RDF, PDF, etc. Moreover, many alternatives to XSLT as a presentation mechanism are possible. In general, the presentation mechanism should be able to map a representation of a collection or a data object (e.g., an XML DTD) into a presentation language such as HTML, and XSLT, as a scripting language, is a good choice.

Lemmon discloses a user controls for display screen layout and styling and program guide functionality (HyperText Markup Language (HTML), Dynamic HyperText Markup language (DHTML), or Extensible Markup Language (XML) code, wherein user action associated with the display element, or any other suitable attribute and selected using the markup language documents.

Fisher discloses a NavBar component, TreeRendition component and CSS/DHTML such that the tree rendition component, TreePendition, extends PortalComponent and expects XML documents conforming to a Tree Rendition DTD as its request data wherein TreeRendition could return many HTML renditions optimized for differing browsers, versions,

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platforms and portal themes. Also session manager and navigation bar, whereby all portal resources are accessed (e.g. navbar e-clip) the navbar e-clip enriches data in order to more fully describe the rendition and behavior associated with the data in the context and expects XML documents conforming to a Tree Rendition DTD.

Kutay provides a conversion user interface area is then presented to enable the user to convert the source document from the source format to the target format selected by the user using condition components provide binary decision, iteration components provide data fetching and simplify the configuration of process utilizing Java Server Page (JSP) views. Each JSP view is a dynamic page, for example an HTML page, which supports event-based input mechanisms and contains special tags interpretable by the server and /or (XML).

9. **Applicant's arguments beginning on pages 11-24 of the Remarks, filed 02/22/2006, with respect to claims 1-45 have been fully considered and are not persuasive (see the rejection above for detail), and further view of the following.**

10. Beginning on page 11 of the Remarks (hereinafter the Remarks), Applicants argues the following issues, which are accordingly addressed below.

Applicants argue on pages 11-14 of the Remarks that the resulting combination of Elo and Moore would result in an invention that is different than Applicants' claimed invention. Applicants argues that Moore does not teach, using at least one XSLT transformation (XSL-T); and presenting a user interface based, at least in part, on the XSL-T that was used to render the DHTML document, more particularly does not suggest

a user interface as claimed in independent claim 1 (the same arguments are substantially repeated for independent claim 10 and dependent claims 2-9).

The examiner respectfully disagrees. The examiner respectfully notes that Moore at page 18, paragraph [0291], disclosed many alternatives to HTML as a presentation language are possible, including DHTML (Dynamic HTML), XHTML (Extensible HTML), RDF, PDF, etc. Moreover, many alternatives to XSLT as a presentation mechanism are possible. In general, the presentation mechanism should be able to map a representation of a collection or a data object (e.g., an XML DTD) into a presentation language such as HTML, and XSLT, as a scripting language, is a good choice) and;

Further Moore discloses at page 12 paragraph [0208] through page 13 paragraph [0229] also see Fig. 47, a query-able mechanism that suitable for presented to a consumer and/or user. The Examiner read the above in the broadest reasonable interpretation to the claim limitation (see Applicants invention Specification page 14 lines 1-7, which states “The UIs thus allow user interaction...” and also at page 14 line 22 through page 15 line 4 describes The DHTML view in one of the many example of the UIs (i.e. In this described embodiment...which UI to present to user so that they can interact with the DHTML view...), compares to Moore discloses at page 12 paragraph [0208] through page 13 paragraph [0229] also see Fig. 47, wherein a query-able mechanism that suitable for presented to a consumer and/or user would have been an obvious inherent of user interface feature, wherein a query-able mechanism which would required some type of consumer and/or user interact in order to make a query request to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made.

Therefor the Examiner respectfully maintains the rejection of independent claim 1 and its dependencies (i.e. dependent claims 2-4, 7-9) and (the same arguments are substantially repeated for independent claim 10).

Further more Applicants argue on pages 11-14 of the Remarks that the resulting combination of Elo and Moore would fail to establish a prima facie case.

The examiner respectfully disagrees. The examiner respectfully notes that, It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify teachings of Moore into Elo to compliment the deficiency limitation of using at least one XSLT transformation (XSL-T); and presenting a user interface based, at least in part, on the XSL-T that was used to render the DHTML document taught by Moore. One of the ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to modify this combination, because they are from the same field of endeavor of user interacting with Extensible Stylesheet Language (XSL) files; XML files; including DHTML or other proprietary implementations, which take parameterized input and alternatives including DHTML (Dynamic HTML), and many alternatives to XSLT as a presentation mechanism (i.e. a query-able mechanism that suitable for presented to a consumer and/or user), and enabling the user, at an indefinite point in time in the future to manipulate data/document infrastructure independently and not limit to any state or quality of being independent of a particular storage or computing platform or implementation or at most limited to only a generic class of storage or computing platforms or implementations (as taught by Moore at page 1, paragraph [0006] through [0008]).

Therefor the Examiner respectfully maintains the rejection of independent claim 1 and its dependencies (i.e. dependent claims 2-9) and (the same arguments are substantially repeated for independent claim 10).

Further more Applicants argue on page 14 of the Remarks that the resulting combination of Elo, Moore would result in an invention that is different than Applicants' claimed invention as to dependent claims 13-16 and 18-19, and the same arguments as recited in independent claim 10 above.

The examiner respectfully disagrees. The examiner respectfully notes that Moore at page 18, paragraph [0291], disclosed many alternatives to HTML as a presentation language are possible, including DHTML (Dynamic HTML), XHTML (Extensible HTML), RDF, PDF, etc. Moreover, many alternatives to XSLT as a presentation mechanism are possible. In general, the presentation mechanism should be able to map a representation of a collection or a data object (e.g., an XML DTD) into a presentation language such as HTML, and XSLT, as a scripting language, is a good choice) and;

Further Moore discloses at page 12 paragraph [0208] through page 13 paragraph [0229] also see Fig. 47, a query-able mechanism that suitable for presented to a consumer and/or user. The Examiner read the above in the broadest reasonable interpretation to the claim limitation (see Applicants invention Specification page 14 lines 1-7, which states "The UIs thus allow user interaction..." and also at page 14 line 22 through page 15 line 4 describes The DHTML view in one of the many example of the UIs (i.e. In this described embodiment...which UI to present to

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user so that they can interact with the DHTML view...), compares to Moore discloses at page 12 paragraph [0208] through page 13 paragraph [0229] also see Fig. 47, wherein a query-able mechanism that suitable for presented to a consumer and/or user would have been an obvious inherent of user interface feature, wherein a query-able mechanism which would required some type of consumer and/or user interact in order to make a query request to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made.

Therefor the Examiner respectfully maintains the rejection of independent claim 10 and its dependencies (i.e. dependent claims 13-16 and 18-19).

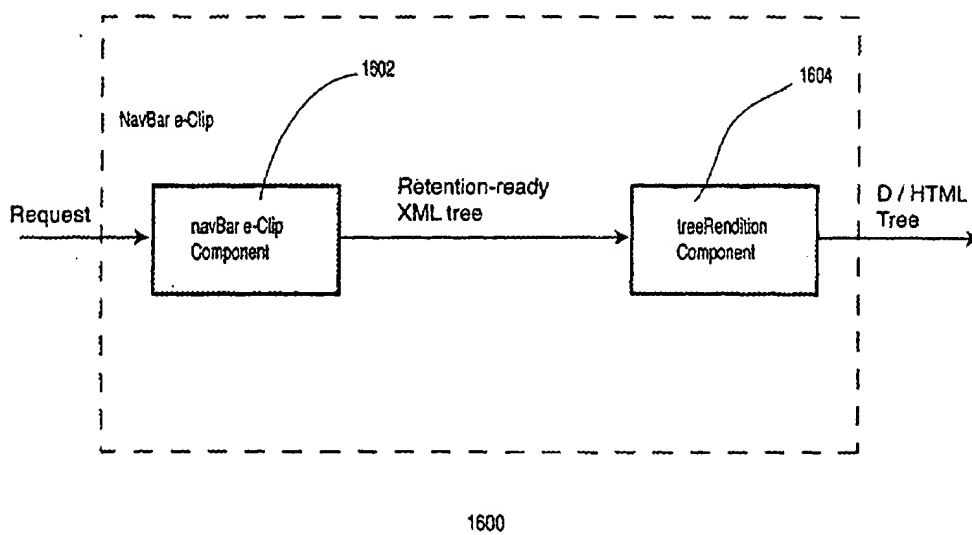
Further more Applicants argue on pages 11-14 of the Remarks that the resulting combination of Elo, Moore, Lemmons and Fisher would result in an invention that is different than Applicants' claimed invention as to dependent claims 5-6 and 11-12.

The examiner respectfully disagrees. The examiner respectfully notes that, Fisher at page 21 paragraph [0312], provides the navbar component with concurrent requests for data and synchronized XML tree updates, conditional loading of requests to data access components, and preservation of the navbar state information while data access components are executing) Examiner read the above in the broadest reasonable interpretation to the claim limitation, wherein an accelerator would have been an obvious variant of conditional loading of requests to data access components to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made.

Furthermore, Fisher at page 3 paragraph [0043] through page 21 paragraph [0317], also see Fig. 15-18, discloses an interface for communicating between said portal and said user via a browser on a network, wherein The portal server 105 is responsible for displaying HTML pages that are either static or dynamic. Referring to Fig. 16 and 17 illustrating a Navbar component 1602, TreeRendition component 1604 and CSS/DHTML such that the tree rendition component, TreePendition, extends PortalComponent and expects XML documents conforming to a Tree Rendition DTD as its request data. Based on a user agent HTTP header and portal settings, an HTML rendition of the tree is returned. It is possible that TreeRendition could return many HTML renditions optimized for differing browsers, versions, platforms and portal themes. The priority is delivering a generic HTML rendition (HTML 3.2 or the like) that provides excellent browser reach and a CSS/DHTML offering (Internet Explorer 4 or 5, or the like).

Also see Fisher at Page 19 paragraphs [0286]-[0291] FIG. 15, discloses session manger and navigation bar, whereby all portal resources are accessed (e.g. navbar e-clip) the navbar e-clip enriches data in order to more fully describe the rendition and behavior associated with the data in the context of the portal. This includes the assignment of icons and custom URLs to nodes in the tree of known types. The navbar e-clip organizes all the data it has gathered into a single hierarchy and presents the hierarchy as an HTML document. Multiple renditions may be required depending on browser requirements and user interface design.

Figure 16



Examiner read the above in the broadest reasonable interpretation to the claim limitation, wherein one or more crystals would have been an obvious variant of the navbar e-clip enriches data in order to more fully describe the rendition and behavior associated with the data in the context of the portal and gathered into a single hierarchy and presents the hierarchy as an HTML document to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made.

It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify teachings of Moore into ELO to provide a way, wherein using at least one XSLT transformation (XSL-T); and presenting a user interface based, at least in part, on the XSL-T that was used to render the DHTML document, further to include a means of determining, based upon the selection, a corresponding selection in an XML document and based upon XML schema portion, and producing one or more operations that can be undertaken for various determined action types of Lemmons' teaching, further to include an accelerator of

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Fisher's teaching. One of the ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to modify this combination for enabling the user, at an indefinite point in time in the future to manipulate data/document infrastructure independently and not limit to any state or quality of being independent of a particular storage or computing platform or implementation or at most limited to only a generic class of storage or computing platforms or implementations (as taught by Moore at page 1, paragraph [0006] through [0008]).

As for claims 11-12, incorporate substantially similar subject matter as cited in claims 1 and 20 (see claim 1 and 20 rejection for detail), and is similarly rejected along the same rationale.

Therefor the Examiner respectfully maintains the rejection of dependent claims 5-6 and 11-12 for at least the reason states above at this time.

Further more Applicants argue on pages 14-18 of the Remarks that the resulting combination of Elo, Moore, and Lemmons would result in an invention that is different than Applicants' claimed invention as to independent claim 20 and its dependencies claims 21-26.

The examiner respectfully disagrees. The examiner respectfully notes that, independent claim 20, incorporate substantially similar subject matter as cited in claims 1 and 10 above (see above rejection for detail), and is similarly rejected along the same rationale, and in further view of the following,

Lemmons at page 1 paragraph [0013] through page 4 paragraph [0044], discloses a user controls for operation of personal computer television (PC/TV) or any suitable arrangement,

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wherein display elements may have a set of associated attributes such as display element style, layout information (e.g., font size, font type, color, screen coordinates, etc.), actions associated with the display element, or any other suitable attribute and selected using the markup language documents. The markup language used may be any suitable markup language or system of marking up, or tagging, a document (e.g., text file) so that the document indicates user display screen layout and styling and program guide functionality. For example, the markup language document may contain HyperText Markup Language (HTML), Dynamic HyperText Markup language (DHTML), or Extensible Markup Language (XML) code. The program guide is programmed to interpret the markup language documents and generate the display screens and provide program guide functionality according to the documents, compares to (i.e.

determining, based upon the corresponding selection in an XML document, a corresponding portion of an XML schema) of claim 20, and also

Lemmons at page 1 paragraph [0013] through page 4 paragraph [0044], discloses the markup language used may be any suitable markup language or system of marking up, or tagging, a document (e.g., text file) so that the document indicates user display screen layout and styling and program guide functionality. For example, the markup language document may contain HyperText Markup Language (HTML), Dynamic HyperText Markup language (DHTML), or Extensible Markup Language (XML) code. The program guide is programmed to interpret the markup language documents and generate the display screens and provide program guide functionality according to the documents and Program guide display elements (XML document) may have a set of associated attributes wherein actions associated with the display element, or any other suitable attribute, which compares to (i.e. **determining, based upon**

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XML schema portion, one or more types of action that can be under taken and producing one or more operations that can be under taken for various determined action types) of claim 20.

It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify teachings of Moore into ELO to provide a way, wherein using at least one XSLT transformation (XSL-T); and presenting a user interface based, at least in part, on the XSL-T that was used to render the DHTML document, further to include a means of determining, based upon the selection, a corresponding selection in an XML document and based upon XML schema portion, and producing one or more operations that can be under taken for various determined action types of Lemmons' teaching. One of the ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to modify this combination for enabling the user, at an indefinite point in time in the future to manipulate data/document infrastructure independently and not limit to any state or quality of being independent of a particular storage or computing platform or implementation or at most limited to only a generic class of storage or computing platforms or implementations (as taught by Moore at page 1, paragraph [0006] through [0008]).

Therefor the Examiner respectfully maintains the rejection of independent claim 20 and its dependencies claims 21-26 for at least the reason states above at this time.

Further more Applicants argue on pages 18-20 of the Remarks that the resulting combination of Elo, Moore, Fisher and Kutay would result in an invention that is different than Applicants' claimed invention as to independent claim 27 and its dependencies claims

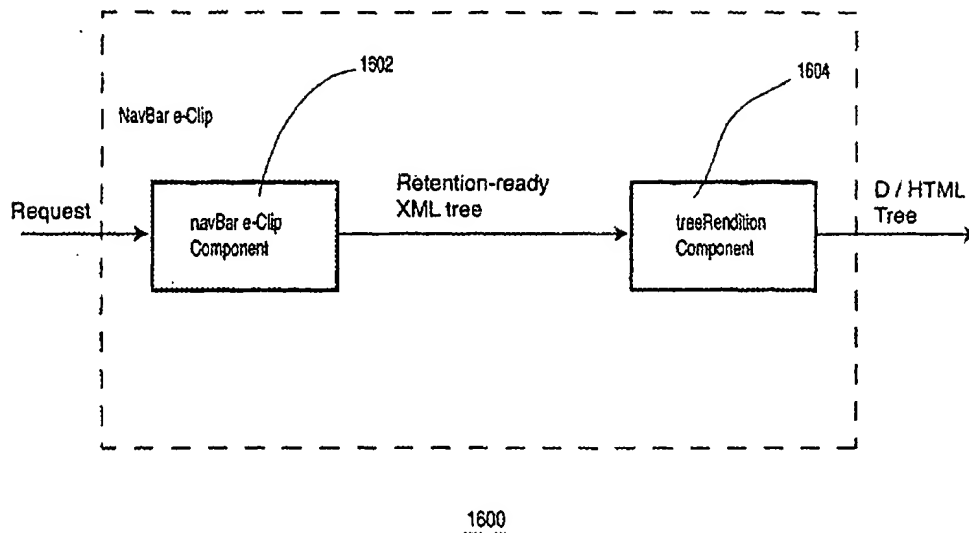
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28-34 particularly the Applicant invention feature such as crystal Vs the navbar e-clip of Fisher and using the crystal to render a DHTML view from an XML document.

The examiner respectfully disagrees. The examiner respectfully notes that, independent claim 27, incorporate substantially similar subject matter as cited in claims 1 and 20 above (see above rejection for detail), and is similarly rejected along the same rationale, and in further view of the following,

See Fisher at page 3 paragraph [0043] through page 21 paragraph [0317], also see Fig. 15-18, discloses a Navbar component, TreeRendition component and CSS/DHTML such that the tree rendition component, TreePendition, extends PortalComponent and expects XML documents conforming to a Tree Rendition DTD as its request data. Based on a user agent HTTP header and portal settings, an HTML rendition of the tree is returned. It is possible that TreeRendition could return many HTML renditions optimized for differing browsers, versions, platforms and portal themes. Also session manager and navigation bar, whereby all portal resources are accessed (e.g. navbar e-clip) *the navbar e-clip enriches data in order to more fully describe the rendition and behavior associated with the data in the context* and Referring to Fig. 16 and 17 illustrating a Navbar component 1602, TreeRendition component 1604 and CSS/DHTML such that the tree rendition component, TreePendition, extends PortalComponent and expects XML documents conforming to a Tree Rendition DTD,

Figure 16



Examiner read the above in the broadest reasonable interpretation to the claim limitation, wherein one or more crystals and using the crystal to render a DHTML view from an XML document would have been an obvious variant of *the navbar e-clip enriches data in order to more fully describe the rendition and behavior associated with the data in the context and TreeRendition component and CSS/DHTML* of Fisher in combination with XSLT transformation (XSL-T); and presenting a user interface based, at least in part, on the XSL-T that was used to render the DHTML document, further to include a means of determining, based upon the selection, a corresponding selection in an XML document and based upon XML schema portion, and producing one or more operations that can be under taken for various determined action types of Elo, Moore, and the binary decision of Kutay in reference to Applicant invention specification (Applicant invention specification see page 7, lines 22-24 states that “...*the notion crystal in introduced. A crystal in a basic form, includes one or more*

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behaviors and associated XSL-T. The Crystal are use to transform XML into the DHTML view...” to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made.

It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify teachings of Moore into ELO to provide a way, wherein using at least one XSLT transformation (XSL-T); and presenting a user interface based, at least in part, on the XSL-T that was used to render the DHTML document, further to include a means of determining, based upon the selection, a corresponding selection in an XML document and based upon XML schema portion, and producing one or more operations that can be under taken for various determined action types of Lemmons’ teaching, further to include a means of define one or more crystals which contain one or more behaviors for transforming an XML document into DHTML view of Fisher’s teaching. One of the ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to modify this combination for enabling the user, at an indefinite point in time in the future to manipulate data/document infrastructure independently and not limit to any state or quality of being independent of a particular storage or computing platform or implementation or at most limited to only a generic class of storage or computing platforms or implementations (as taught by Moore at page 1, paragraph [0006] through [0008]).

Therefor the Examiner respectfully maintains the rejection of independent claim 27 and its dependencies claims 28- 34 for at least the reason states above at this time.

Further more Applicants argue on page 21-22 of the Remarks that the resulting combination of Elo, Moore, Fisher and Kutay would result in an invention that is different

than Applicants' claimed invention as to independent claim 35 and its dependencies claims 36-38.

The examiner respectfully disagrees. The examiner respectfully notes that, independent claim 35, incorporate substantially similar subject matter as cited in claims 1, 20 and 27 above (see above rejection for detail), and is similarly rejected along the same rationale, and in further view of the following,

Further more Applicants argue on page 21 lines 20-23 of the Remarks that the office does not address the claim feature of using one or more of the crystal to render a DHTML view from an XML document of the Applicant invention claim 35.

The examiner respectfully disagrees. The examiner respectfully notes that, independent claim 35, incorporate substantially similar subject matter as cited in claims 1, 20 and 27 above (see above rejection for detail), and is similarly rejected along the same rationale, and in further view of the following, and see substantially the same response to arguments above of independent claims 1, 20 and 27 particularly the following:

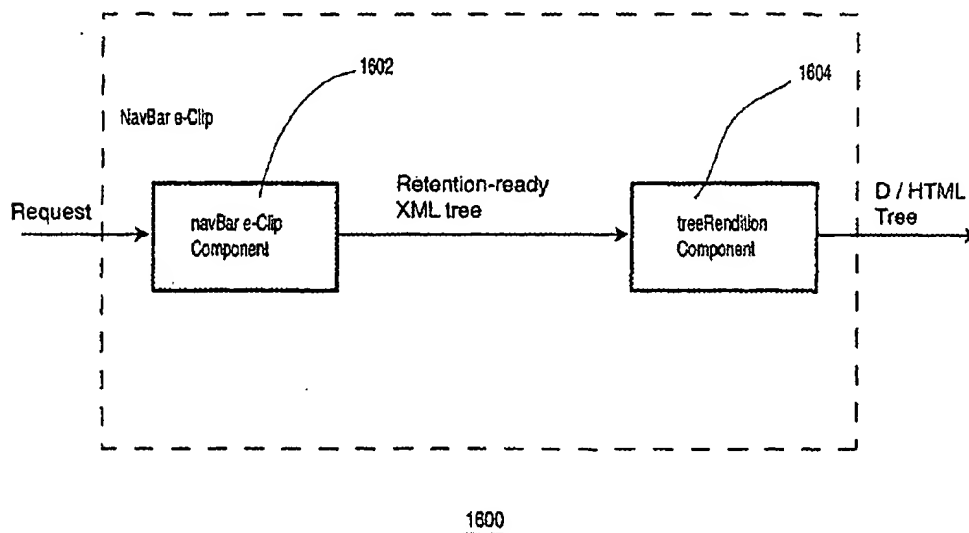
See Fisher at page 3 paragraph [0043] through page 21 paragraph [0317], also see Fig. 15-18, discloses a Navbar component, TreeRendition component and CSS/DHTML such that the tree rendition component, TreePendition, extends PortalComponent and expects XML documents conforming to a Tree Rendition DTD as its request data. Based on a user agent HTTP header and portal settings, an HTML rendition of the tree is returned. It is possible that

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TreeRendition could return many HTML renditions optimized for differing browsers, versions, platforms and portal themes. Also session manager and navigation bar, whereby all portal resources are accessed (e.g. navbar e-clip) *the navbar e-clip enriches data in order to more fully describe the rendition and behavior associated with the data in the context* and

Referring to Fig. 16 and 17 illustrating a Navbar component 1602, TreeRendition component 1604 and CSS/DHTML such that the tree rendition component, TreePendition, extends PortalComponent and expects XML documents conforming to a Tree Rendition DTD,

Figure 16



Examiner read the above in the broadest reasonable interpretation to the claim limitation, wherein one or more crystals and using the crystal to render a DHTML view from an XML document would have been an obvious variant of *the navbar e-clip enriches data in order to more fully describe the rendition and behavior associated with the data in the context and TreeRendition component and CSS/DHTML* of Fisher in combination with XSLT

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transformation (XSL-T); and presenting a user interface based, at least in part, on the XSL-T that was used to render the DHTML document, further to include a means of determining, based upon the selection, a corresponding selection in an XML document and based upon XML schema portion, and producing one or more operations that can be under taken for various determined action types of Elo, Moore, and the binary decision of Kutay in reference to Applicant invention specification (Applicant invention specification see page 7, lines 22-24 states that “ *...the notion crystal in introduced. A crystal in a basic form, includes one or more behaviors and associated XSL-T. The Crystal are use to transform XML into the DHTML view...* ” to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made.

It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify teachings of Moore into ELO to provide a way, wherein using at least one XSLT transformation (XSL-T); and presenting a user interface based, at least in part, on the XSL-T that was used to render the DHTML document, further to include a means of determining, based upon the selection, a corresponding selection in an XML document and based upon XML schema portion, and producing one or more operations that can be under taken for various determined action types of Lemmons’ teaching, further to include a means of define one or more crystals which contain one or more behaviors for transforming an XML document into DHTML view of Fisher’s teaching. One of the ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to modify this combination for enabling the user, at an indefinite point in time in the future to manipulate data/document infrastructure independently and not limit to any state or quality of being independent of a particular storage or computing platform or implementation or

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at most limited to only a generic class of storage or computing platforms or implementations (as taught by Moore at page 1, paragraph [0006] through [0008]).

Therefor the Examiner respectfully maintains the rejection of independent claim 35 and its dependencies claims 36-38 for at least the reason states above at this time.

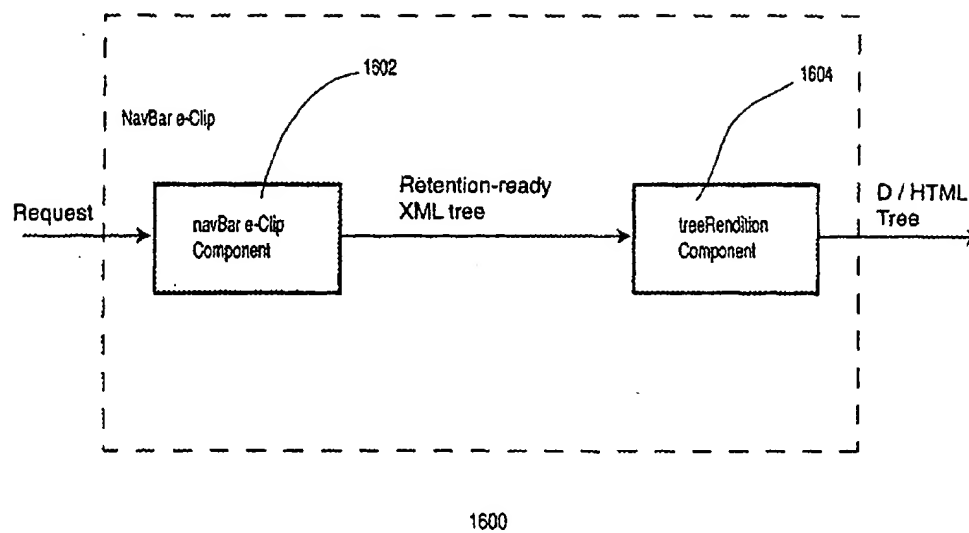
Further more Applicants argue on page 22-24 of the Remarks that the resulting combination of Elo, Moore, Fisher and Kutay would result in an invention that is different than Applicants' claimed invention as to independent claim 39 and its dependencies claims 40-45 particularly, associating one or more behaviors with a DHTML tag in a DHTML view that has been rendered from an XML document, and responsive to a user interacting with a DHTML view associated with the DHTML tag, using the one or more behaviors to map user interactions to the XML document and effect structural changes on the XML document. A software structure embodied on a computer-readable medium comprising one or more crystals, each of which containing at least one behavior and XSL-T for rendering XML into DHTML, the behaviors being data shape dependent and being configured for use with common data shapes independent of any XML schema.

The examiner respectfully disagrees. The examiner respectfully notes that, independent claim 39, incorporate substantially similar subject matter as cited in claims 1, 20 and 27 above (see above rejection for detail), and is similarly rejected along the same rationale, and in further view of the following,

using the one or more behaviors to map user interactions to the XML document and effect structural changes on the XML document, The examiner respectfully disagrees. The examiner respectfully notes that, Fisher at page 3 paragraph [0043] through page 21 paragraph [0317], also see Fig. 15-18, discloses a Navbar component, TreeRendition component and CSS/DHTML such that the tree rendition component, TreePendition, extends PortalComponent and expects XML documents conforming to a Tree Rendition DTD as its request data. Based on a user agent HTTP header and portal settings, an HTML rendition of the tree is returned. It is possible that TreeRendition could return many HTML renditions optimized for differing browsers, versions, platforms and portal themes. Also session manager and navigation bar, whereby all portal resources are accessed (e.g. navbar e-clip) *the navbar e-clip enriches data in order to more fully describe the rendition and behavior associated with the data in the context* and Referring to Fig. 16 and 17 illustrating a Navbar component 1602, TreeRendition component 1604 and CSS/DHTML such that the tree rendition component, TreePendition, extends PortalComponent and expects XML documents conforming to a Tree Rendition DTD,

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Figure 16



Examiner read the above in the broadest reasonable interpretation to the claim limitation, wherein using the one or more behaviors to map user interactions to the XML document and effect structural changes on the XML document would have been an obvious variant of *the navbar e-clip enriches data in order to more fully describe the rendition and behavior associated with the data in the context and TreeRendition component and CSS/DHTML of Fisher in combination with XSLT transformation (XSL-T); and presenting a user interface based, at least in part, on the XSL-T that was used to render the DHTML document, further to include a means of determining, based upon the selection, a corresponding selection in an XML document and based upon XML schema portion, and producing one or more operations that can be undertaken for various determined action types of Elo, Moore, and the binary decision of Kutay in reference to Applicant invention specification (Applicant invention specification see page 7, lines 22-24 states that “...the notion crystal in introduced. A crystal in a basic form, includes*

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one or more behaviors and associated XSL-T. The Crystal are use to transform XML into the DHTML view...” to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made.

It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify teachings of Moore into ELO to provide a way, wherein using at least one XSLT transformation (XSL-T); and presenting a user interface based, at least in part, on the XSL-T that was used to render the DHTML document, further to include a means of determining, based upon the selection, a corresponding selection in an XML document and based upon XML schema portion, and producing one or more operations that can be under taken for various determined action types of Lemmons’ teaching, further to include a means of define one or more crystals which contain one or more behaviors for transforming an XML document into DHTML view of Fisher’s teaching. One of the ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to modify this combination for enabling the user, at an indefinite point in time in the future to manipulate data/document infrastructure independently and not limit to any state or quality of being independent of a particular storage or computing platform or implementation or at most limited to only a generic class of storage or computing platforms or implementations (as taught by Moore at page 1, paragraph [0006] through [0008]).

As for, the behaviors being data shape dependent and being configured for use with common data shapes independent of any XML schema,

The examiner respectfully disagrees. The examiner respectfully notes that, independent claim 39, incorporate substantially similar subject matter as cited in claims 1, 20 and 27 above

(see above rejection for detail), and is similarly rejected along the same rationale, and in further view of the following,

Elo in combination of Moore, Fisher and Kutay, especially as taught by Elo at page 2 paragraph [0024], i.e. in Step 4, the process determines the images to display in the final dynamic presentation and adds the information to the document object to contain all element and attribute tags needed by the XSL style sheets in step 6 to generate the final dynamic presentation in HTML file in step 7. The document object representing the article with proper name tags and corresponding image attributes are received at Step 4 and the output is a final document object consisting of articles with all elements and attribute tags necessary for XSL style sheets, which compares to **“data shape dependent and being configured for use with common data shapes independent of any XML schema”** of Applicant invention;

to cure the deficiencies of ELO, further view of Fisher at page 3 paragraph [0043] through page 21 paragraph [0317], also see Fig. 15-18, discloses a Navbar component, TreeRendition component and CSS/DHTML such that the tree rendition component, TreePendition, extends PortalComponent and expects XML documents conforming to a Tree Rendition DTD as its request data. Based on a user agent HTTP header and portal settings, an HTML rendition of the tree is returned. It is possible that TreeRendition could return many HTML renditions optimized for differing browsers, versions, platforms and portal themes. Also session manager and navigation bar, whereby all portal resources are accessed (e.g. navbar e-clip) *the navbar e-clip enriches data in order to more fully describe the rendition and behavior associated with the data in the context* and Referring to Fig. 16 and 17 illustrating a Navbar component 1602, TreeRendition component 1604 and CSS/DHTML such that the tree

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rendition component, TreePendition, extends PortalComponent and expects XML documents conforming to a Tree Rendition DTD, and several components generate independent results involving different network operations, it will be advantageous to execute these components in parallel to improve overall e-Clip performance. The following e-Clip example shows three components that are executed in parallel on separate threads of execution, which compares to **“the behaviors ...and being configured for use with common data shapes independent of any XML schema”**, of Applicant invention;

It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify teachings of Moore into ELO to provide a way, wherein using at least one XSLT transformation (XSL-T); and presenting a user interface based, at least in part, on the XSL-T that was used to render the DHTML document, further to include a means of determining, based upon the selection, a corresponding selection in an XML document and based upon XML schema portion, and producing one or more operations that can be undertaken for various determined action types of Lemmons' teaching, further to include a means of behaviors are independent of data values of Fisher's teaching. One of the ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to modify this combination for enabling the user, at an indefinite point in time in the future to manipulate data/document infrastructure independently and not limit to any state or quality of being independent of a particular storage or computing platform or implementation or at most limited to only a generic class of storage or computing platforms or implementations (as taught by Moore at page 1, paragraph [0006] through [0008]).

Therefor the Examiner respectfully maintains the rejection of independent claim 39 and its dependencies claims 40-45 for at least the reason states above at this time.

Conclusion

11. **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL.** Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire **THREE MONTHS** from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within **TWO MONTHS** of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the **THREE-MONTH** shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than **SIX MONTHS** from the mailing date of this final action

8. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Quoc A. Tran whose telephone number is (571) 272-4103. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday through Friday from 11AM to 7PM EST.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Herndon R Heather can be reached on (571) -272-4136. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is (571)-273-8300

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Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

Quoc A. Tran
Patent Examiner
Technology Center 2176
April 26, 2006

William L. Bashore
WILLIAM BASHORE
PRIMARY EXAMINER
4/28/2006